The People's Korea

No. 951 EVERY WEDNESDAY JULY 18, 1979

Pyongyang Rejects Three-Way Talks, Counterproposes DPRK-US Talks

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA) —A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement today denouncing the "joint proposal" to hold so-called "meeting of merits" of official representatives" to be participated in by us, the United States and south Korea, which was advanced in the "joint communique" issued at the end of the recent confabs between U.S. President Carter and the south Korean authorities.

The full text of the statement reads:

Permanent Grip of S. Korea

What they call a "joint communique" was issued in Seoul on July 1 at the end of the confabs between U.S. President Carter who showed up in south Korea and the south Korean authorities, according to reports.

In the "joint communique" Carter "assured" the south Korean authorities, contrary to his earlier "pledges," that "U.S. military presence in south Korea will continue" and that the "military reinforcement" of south Korea would be supported in the future, too, and even gave "assurances" that the "security" of south Korea would be guaranteed under the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States.

In the "joint communique" the United States and the south Korean authorities also revealed once again their insidious schemes to freeze forever the division of Korea into "two Koreas" by coming out with the theory of "simultaneous admission of the north and the south of Korea into the U.N." and the theory of their "cross recognition" and Carter openly patronized the south Korean authorities by trying to create the impression that human rights were guaranteed in south Korea which is cursed and condemned by the world s a notorious area of human rights violation.

All these facts show that Carter's recent south Korean trip was not a "peace" trip as he claimed, but a powder-reeking trip of a hypocrite agitating for aggression and war.

This was fully evidenced by the fact alone that no sooner had Carter arrived in south Korea than he visited field installations of the U.S. forces, leaving everything aside, and inspected the combat preparedness and preached his doctrine of "strength," spending a night there.

In the "joint communique," Carter, in dust with the person in south Korean authority, prattled that "a high degree of strength and combat readiness would be maintained," that "prompt and effective support would be offered" to south Korea, and that the "successful implementation of the force improvement program" of south Korea "would be supported by consultations with much talk about the fictitious "arms reinforcement in north Korea" and "threat to peace." This was an open threat to us and incitement of a war from which had nothing to do with the prospect of peace.

The whole course of Carter's trip to south Korea gave ample proof that the U.S. ruling circles had not yet given up their will to design for hold of south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

Further, judging Carter's south Korean visit in consultation with his earlier Japan trip, we can see that his south Korean trip was a part of the scheme to accelerate the "U.S.-Japan-south Korean military integration" which the United States had been performing from long ago as its basic strategy of Asian aggression.

The "joint communique," to make the long story short, disclosed that Carter's "pledge" to bring back the U.S. troops from south Korea and his loudly advertised "commitment of human rights defence" were deceptive tricks, and laid bare the real intention of the United States and the south Korean authorities to seek war, not peace, and permanent division, not reunification in Korea.

"Two Koreas" Policy

In the "joint communique" the United States and the south Korean authorities, while advocating the policy of division and war interlinked with threat to us like this, set forth, on the other hand, what they call a "joint proposal" to hold a so-called "meeting of senior official representatives" to be participated in by us, the United States and south Korea in an attempt to cover up this policy and mislead public opinion with a gesture of showing interest in the settlement of the Korean question.

The "proposal as of the "proposal" through a third country, claiming that it was a "new diplomatic initiative."

According to an explanation given by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, the "character" of the "three-way talks" is to "discuss overall questions concerning the Korean Peninsula covering political, economic and cultural fields for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the relaxation of tension in this area and also for the eventual reunification of the Korean Peninsula." The south Korean authorities, too, said that the "three-way talks" would "deal with the questions on the relaxation of tension and peaceful reunification."

Anyone who has the least knowledge of the Korean question may see that the so-called "three-way talks" proposed by the United States and the south Korean authorities are utterly irrelevant as the root study of reason and that it is a confused "proposal."

As everyone knows, for the solution of the Korean question there are specific problems to be solved between us and south Korea and those to be solved between us and the United States.

The overall political, economic and cultural problems arising between the north and the south for the solution of the Korean reunification question are domestic issues of our nation that should be solved by the Korean people themselves through a dialogue, without any foreign interference.

On the other hand, the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and the dismantling the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is one to be solved between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the actual parties to the armistice agreement. The United States alone and the south Korean authorities intend to mix these two different questions in the "three-way talks."

Why should the United States get involved in the dialogue between the Koreans for the solution of the question of Korean reunification?

The Americans have nothing to do with it at all.

The U.S. involvement there would be an interference in our internal affairs.

As to the south Korean participation in the talks between us and the United States concerning withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, south Korea is, fundamentally speaking, not entitled to take part in the talks, because it is not a signatory to the armistice agreement. The question of the participation of the south Korean authorities would be considered only when there crop up some problems related to them in the parley between us and the United States.

In view of these facts, one can see that their "proposal" on the "three-way talks" did not proceed from an honest stand to solve the problems.

What was clearly revealed also by the fact that in the "joint communique" the supported the "new 23 special statement" of Pak Jung Hi which declared the permanent partition of Korea their policy, and cried for the "mutual recognition" of the north and the south by the principal allies' and the simultaneous admission of them into the United Nations."

Carter in the "joint communique" stressed the "importance" of the simultaneous entry of the north and south into the United Nations," meaning that the U.S. and south Korea's principal allies are prepared to expand a relationship with south Korea, "the United States and south Korea take similar steps with north Korea."

It is an insidious attempt to freeze the present state of affairs in the two Koreas" plot by getting at any cost an international recognition of the present dependent south Korean authorities devoid of any sovereignty.

It is absurd and contradictory for the United States and the south Korean authorities to propose the "meeting of senior officials" while trying to fix the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

Door Still Open for Dialogue with S. Korea

Today the point is whether the United States and the south Korean authorities are ready for negotiation with us, or not and whether they want reunification of the Korea or for "two Koreas," if they want it.

What is the use of the talks, if it is aimed at permanent division, not reunification through

If the United States and the south Korean authorities really intend to hold negotiation with us, they should give up their wrong stand to divide one country into "two Koreas" and take a correct stance for Korea's reunification.

Only then, a way for a genuine dialogue will be opened.

We still leave the door open for the dialogue with the south Korean authorities, political parties and social organizations with the sincere desire for a dialogue and encouragement from all the fellow countrymen and peoples of the world.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

NDP Publishes Political Offenders List

South Korean Opposition New Democratic Party, July 7 made public a list of 338 political prisoners, a report from Seoul said.

This list was compiled by "the North American Association for Human Rights in South Korea" and sent by U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy to NDP President Kim Yong Sam.

The list puts at 338, the total number of the political offenders now in prisons. The list gives prisoners' names, sentences and former occupations and universities' names.

The charges against them are the violation of "emergency decree No. 9" and the "anti-communist law".

On the list are Kim Chi Ha; Ryang Song U; Chang Gi Pyo; Song Rae Un, former dean of Seoul National University, Chang Chun Ha, former professor of Hanyang University and researcher of Chinese affairs; Han Myong Suk involved in the Christian Academy case and other 7 journalists of the Tong-a/ilbo who reported uncensored stories.

The list includes more than 200 students as political detainees.They are students of Seoul National University, Chonnam University, Kyonghee University, Yonse University, Koryo University, Ribwa Women's University.

The Opposition New Democratic Party and other anti-"system" groups will organize a protest campaign for the release of all the political offenders and revealing the illegality of the emergency measures.

Earlier on July 6 the NDP decided to have an emergency meeting to protect the human rights at the party's head office, the first meeting of such purpose to be held since Kim Yong Sam was elected president of the NDP.

The NDP decided to introduce the question of human rights into the extraordinary "national assembly."

Party's Organ Seized

A spokesman of the south Korean Opposition New Democratic Party July 12 made public that 4,000 copies of its organ's extra issue, "Minju Chongchi Chongnon Front" were seized by the police.

On July 5, more than 100 plain-clothesmen broke in on the headquarters of the NDP in down town Chongno district, Seoul and seized the news types and more than 2,000 copies of the opposition organ on July 3. They alleged that stories in the paper violated "emergency decree No. 9".

Moreover on July 10, the police seized more than 6,000 copies of the extra issue of the paper which reported the incident of July 5.

The police action carried new NDP President Kim Yong Sam's speecher made on June 11 at the Seoul foreign press club and on June 27 at the party's headquarters. In his July 12 statement on the fascist attack by the south Korean authorities on the press freedom, the NDP stressed:

"It is an unabridged suppression of the opposition parties. Suppression of speech is in the worst stage."

Beijing, Moscow Denounce Three-Way Talks

The world public now strongly support the DPRK's firm opposition to the "three-way talks" recently proposed by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua July 12 called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and cessation of intervention in the Korean internal affairs at a banquet arranged by the DPRK ambassador to China.

Organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "Pravda" July 12 published a commentary denouncing the "three-way talks."

Chinese Foreign Minister

The United States must withdraw all its military forces from south Korea and stop intervening in the internal affair of Korea, stressed Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Addressing the banquet arranged by DPRK Ambassador to China Chun Myong Su at the embassy on July 11 to mark the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Chinese Foreign minister said that the signing of the treaty reflected the common desire of the peoples of China and Korea and it accorded with their basic interests.

China and Korea have learned from and helped each other in their revolution and socialist construction and have supported each other also in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, he pointed out, and went on:

The Korean people desire a lasting peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification.

To this end, the party and government of Korea have put forward many reasonable views and proposals. But, the question of reunification of Korea has not yet made any progress owing to the obstruction and suppression of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

The realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a desire of the entire Korean people,

The presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the U.S. hegemonic policy pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities are the biggest obstacle to the realisation of this desire.

Saying that when the U.S. president visited south Korea some time ago, the U.S. side invariably incited the tone supporting division and obstructing reunification, the minister said that this made the Pak Jung Hi clique aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and create greater difficulties on the reunification of Korea.

He went on:

The United States and the south Korean authorities proposed recently "three-way talks."

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on July 10 clarifying its stand toward this and put forth a new proposal.

The Korean Government's stand is absolutely correct and its proposal is reasonable and constructive.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support it.

He continued:

As a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States should respond to the proposal made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by discussing with its representatives the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

As for the withdrawing dialogue between the north and south of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and for the three principles of Korean people for reunification of the country, this was the internal affair of the Korean people and no interference by any outside force was allowed.

He reaffirmed that China resolutely supported the Korean people in their struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and for the three principles and the policy put forth by President Kim Il Sung as well as the proposal made by the 18 political parties and social organisations.

In conclusion Huang Hua said: History has repeatedly proved that the Sino-Korean friendship cemented by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai together with Comrade Kim Il Sung has stood the test of time and is undestructible by any force.

"Pravda"

The "Pravda" said:

A propagandist hubbaboo was raised in the United States round the "proposal" on holding "three-way talks" with the participation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and the south Korean authorities on questions of reunification of Korea.

The reunification of Korea which remains divided for more than three decades is a long pressing problem. The true aim of the "new diplomatic initiative" of the U.S. and south Korea, however, is far from the national interests of the Korean people and is by no means aimed at easing tension in that part of Asia. The experience of foreign troops in south Korea is one of the main obstacles to a settlement of the question of reunification of the country.

As everyone knows, the White House has once told about its plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces from south Korea. But, the Pentagon on various pleas has only postponed a withdrawal of troops but also intends to continue to increase their strength. This year alone south Korean military is to get 275 million dollars worth of weapons from U.S. natrons, and 900 million dollars' worth of weapons is expected to be supplied in 1980.

What is distinctive is that the "initiative" is also being put forward in the United States itself. "The New York Times" points out that the government is playing a dangerous gamble with the "renewal" of the "three-way talks" for resolving the problem of military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

The "proposal" of the U.S. and south Korea is also decisively denounced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared that the overall political, economic and cultural problems in the north and the south are internal affairs of the nation to be solved through a dialogue by the Korean people themselves, without foreign interference.

The Korean people never cease the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the country and for reunification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis. This struggle is a just cause which enjoys the support of the U.S.S.R. and other countries which champion peace and progress.

Outcome of Carter's Seoul Trip

His last trip to Seoul proved a major failure for President Carter. A chief aim of that trip was to look better in the eyes of the American people. Its results, however, were contrary to his expectations.

The Seoul trip cost the support of the dovish members of Congress, the broken promises of which contributed to a lower popularity rate for him. The Gallup Poll recently reported that the latest New York Times/CBS News poll revealed the public approval of Carter's handling of his job dropped to a record low, 30%, to 26%. When the Democrats were asked to name candidates for Senator and Kennedy, the Senator from Massachusetts got the backing of 51%, the President received only 16%.

In south Korea he lost the support of former President Yun Po Son, other prominent south Koreans Kim Dae Jung and many other pro-Americans. Kim Dae Jung has denounced the Carter visit as a telling blow at the democratic movement. Kim Dae Jung called the Carter trip "administering Carter's bully-based human rights policy" and disclosed its true colors for all to see. The anti-Japanese feeling has also grown in south Korea, so far the only place in the Asian continent, no "Yankee, go home!" slogan has been heard.

The most important diplomatic objective of that trip was frustrated by the DPRK's encouraging rejected the so-called three-way talks. Carter attempted to make a diplomatic feat like he did in the Mideast issue as "mediator." But he totally miscalculated in posing himself as "a peacemaker" for the Korean Peninsula.

The three-cornered talks were originally proposed because the U.S. Korean policy did not work well. Since April, 1974 DPRK has continued to stress the solution of having bilateral talks with the U.S. on the conversion of the present armistice agreement into a peace agreement. That agreement was signed 27 years ago. In other words, Pyongyang and Washington failed to war with each other under international law. Among the three signatories of the truce accord, two—Beijing and Washington—established full diplomatic relations, leaving the relations between Pyongyang and Washington as the only unsettled one. There would be nobody who may object to the two belligerents' negotiation for a peace agreement to replace the present armistice agreement. It is a matter that the DPRK proposal for talks with the U.S. rectifies an error from ing support of the world community of nations. It has become impossible for Washington to unheed the overtures from Pyongyang.

On the other hand, Washington and Seoul have tried to get talks to be held between the two governments in the north and the south. The Pak junta continues to crack down on the democratic movement advocating north-south reunification. Pak Jung Hi said, "Achieving reunification is not our immediate purpose." In short, the Pak junta has no interest in reunification and wants to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas." Clearly, any talks with such people will not achieve any desired result. Consequently, Pyongyang insists on a pan-national top-level forum to be attended not only by representatives of the Pak junta, of those of political parties, public organizations, democratic camps, north and south Koreans. As a result, the Americans and the south Koreans had to refer for an alternative solution—namely, the so-called three-way talks.

The Carter-Pak joint statement declared, the two "have decided jointly to propose the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of south and north Korea and the United States to seek means to promote dialogue and relieve tensions in the area." Secretary of State Vance described the aim of the tripartite talks as reducing the tensions in that area and ultimately aiding the reunification of Korea. A striking fact about their proposal is an ulterior intention to exploit the Republic talks as the first step toward what they call "a meeting of responsible officials of Pyongyang and Seoul."

As for the reunification issue, the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement was signed by the Pak junta and positively violated by the Americans. That joint statement set forth the principles of independent, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the most important reunification process. The point of the principles is that the reunification of Korea should be an independent Korean undertaking to be carried out without the interference of outside forces and a peaceful manner on a democratic principle. A clear violation of that principle is attempted when the Americans and the Pak junta propose talks from the trilateral conference, which means the involvement of foreign forces in the Korean reunification settlement. It is an open mockery of the north-south joint statement to have south Korea, not a signatory, to be allowed to be held between north and south version of that agreement into a peace agreement. It is a serious infringement of the trilateral conference is the north-south joint statement.

It is entirely unwarranted to violate and disregard the armistice agreement and the joint statement, the agreed-on basis for talks. It is too obvious that the Americans and the south Koreans intend to get international recognition of south Korea through the tripartite talks and then by perpetuating the division of Korea as "two Koreas."

The DPRK has every legitimate reason to reject the proposal for three-way talks. A criticism of that refusal is indisputably unjustified. The Washington talks on the presence of Seoul in talks with Pyongyang, the DPRK will agree to at least the observer status at Pyongyang-Washington negotiations. It is a highly concessional and compromise offer, indicating the flexibility of the DPRK Government.

President Carter had organized careful exercises for Pyongyang's visit of UN Secretary General Waldheim and a request by some high-placed American officials to Beijing and Moscow for cooperation. He had not a doubt that his proposal would be accepted by Pyongyang. But his venture miscarried.

KOREA FOCUS

On Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

World Public Demand U.S. Troop Pullout, Support Korea Reunion

The annual Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27) is being marked in various countries, international organizations, foreign public bodies and individual personalities held mass meetings or issued statements, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from south Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A firm solidarity is being expressed by mass media of the world including those of the socialist countries and non-aligned Third World countries with the just struggle of the Korean people for the democratization of the country. Follow a brief roundup of the growing unity of the world public with the Korean people:

☆

Rallies

Somalia

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 25 at the meeting hall of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions under the auspices of the federation.

The meeting was attended by the chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions and its functionaries and a large number of its members.

The chairman of the federation spoke at the meeting.

After recalling the great victory won by the Korean people over the U.S. imperialists who provoked a war of aggression, the speaker said: We Somali people and working class warmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the national reunification.

Romania

A central meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held at the hall of the Bucharest Timber Processing Complex in Bucharest, Romania, on June 26 under the sponsorship of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

The meeting was attended by a secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, a leading political director of the complex, the director of "Electronica" factory, persons concerned and a large number of people.

The director of "Electronica" Factory said at the meeting:

The Government of the DPRK put forward many positive proposals on the basis of the three principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, and made consistent efforts for their realization.

The Romanian party and state have always supported and support the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Mongolia

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 25 at the Ulan Bator Meat Processing Factory.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Mongolia, the Mongolian Korea Friendship Association, the Executive Committee of the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations of Mongolia, the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Mongolian Peace Committee and the Lawyers Union of Mongolia.

Attending it were the Chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, a vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations, the chairmen of the Ulan Bator City Committee of the Trade Unions of Mongolia and other personages concerned and a large crowd.

The attendants of the meeting expressed their solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic principle.

They also demanded the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea at once.

Syria

A Syrian Arab regional solidarity meeting was held on June 26 in Damascus.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Higher Education Shaker Al Fahan, Vice-Chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association, a vice-chairman of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard and a large number of people.

The Vice-Chairman of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard spoke on behalf of public organisations of Syria. He expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the friendly Korean people against the "two Korean" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Norway

Saying that the division of Korea is the source of a constant danger to peace in Asia and the world, the statement continued:

The U.S. imperialists are entirely to blame for the dangerous situation in Korea and the tragedy caused by the division.

They have occupied south Korea and divided Korea. It is also the U.S. imperialists who sent the puppet people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The appeal said that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is a main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw at once from south Korea and that the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Madagascar

The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on June 18 held a press conference.

Present at the press conference were Rabemananjara, Andriana Ibrahim Ibrahimjak, Chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar, Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsialama, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and Chairman of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Rakotomanana Daniel, Vice-Chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar and Secretary-General of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, members of the National Committee and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of Madagascar.

The ambassador and staffers of the embassy of the DPRK and foreign correspondents in Madagascar were present at the press conference.

The chairman of the People's National Assembly spoke at the press conference.

Pointing out that the reunification of Korea has not yet been realized due to the obstructions of the splittists he expressed the conviction that the Korean people who enjoy the support of the world public should certainly achieve the reunification of the country.

The Vice-Chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar made public an appeal of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea backing the appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on launching an international signature campaign in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

India

A meeting was organized under the co-sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Asso ciation and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Present there were Rashir Singh, Chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, A.N. Vidyalinkar, General Secretary of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association, and other public figures and people of various strata.

The Chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's reunification and the General Secretary of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association spoke at the meeting.

The speakers resolutely denounced the new provocation schemes and "two Korea" plot of the imperialists and their stooges and stressed that the Indian people would always stand firm on the side of the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the country.

Pakistan

In Lahore, Pakistan, a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held under the auspices of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Present there were members of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, leading personnel of Pakistan's democratic and trade union organizations, lawyers and people of various strata.

The meeting adopted an appeal expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The appeal said that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is a main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw at once from south Korea and that the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Japan

Meetings are being held in various parts of Japan demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

An Osaka prefectural people's meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Osaka on June 25.

It was attended by 1,500 people.

They unanimously denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and voiced support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

It said that a movement for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be consolidated and developed on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, and denounced the Japan-south Korea fusion, the Japan-U.S.-south Korean military integration and the south Korean tool of Carter.

A meeting of Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held on June 22 in Maebashi, Gunma Prefecture. In the meeting participants supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea took place on June 25.

Statements

The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions made public a statement on June 23, 1979.

The statement said that the progressive and democratic journalists of the world have embarked on the International Organization of Journalists stood from the beginning and would stand in the future, too, on the side of the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea struggling to reunify the country peacefully without alien interference.

It also said: We appeal to the peaceloving and democratic progressive journalists of all continents to more actively support the struggle of the U.S. imperialists and their south Korean lackeys, take an offensive in favour of the south Korean preserves persecuted for their progressive ideas and join the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea through their press media during the current month of activity with the Korean people.

The Women's International Democratic Federation recently made public a communique.

The communique said:

The Women's International Democratic Federation expresses solidarity with the entire Korean people and women in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Together with the 129 national organisations, the WIDF expresses full support to the Korean people and their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The communique demands the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea, an end to the suppression of human rights and the release of jailed political prisoners in south Korea.

The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions made public a statement on July 3 stressing that millions of Arab workers stand firm on the side of the Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions expressed full support to progressive forces of aggression withdraw from south Korea and all U.S. troops and demands the south Korean authorities stop acts violating human rights and democracy and guarantee freedom and democracy to the south Korean people.

The Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification made public a statement sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot.

Exposing the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate the division of Korea, the statement said:

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are the root the source of war in Korea; They are an obstacle to the realisation of the three principles for the peaceful reunification of the country and the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea, the committee, on behalf of the entire Lao people, expresses full support to the just stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Trade Unions International of the Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Workers recently made public a statement.

The statement said:

The Trade Unions International of the Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Workers always stands on the side of the Korean people fighting for the reunification of the country and fully supports the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It demands the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea without delay and unconditionally implement the UN resolution calling for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Guyana Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on June 25 issued a statement.

The statement demanded that the United States give up the "two Korea" plot and immediately withdraw its troops and all kinds of weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own commitments.

Availing itself of this opportunity, the committee calls upon the progressive and peace-loving governments, parties, public organisations and people of the world to warmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and active participation in the international signature campaign backing the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification.

Mohammad Aslam Nagi, General Secretary of the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on June 18 sent a letter of protest to U.S. President Caster on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The letter noted that the world public is closely watching what attitude the U.S. President will take toward the question of putting an end to the artificial split of the Korean nation by implementing the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and different types of weapons from south Korea, disbandment of the "UN Command" and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Pakistani Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification called upon the U.S. President to take measures for fulfilling his "commitments" to the U.S. people and the entire peaceloving people of the world and make all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea at once along with their weapons and the south Korean authorities respect the elementary human rights of the south Korean people.

Press

Following a partial list of newspapers which dedicated an article on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, demanding the U.S. troop pullout and supporting Korea's independent peaceful reunification.

ADN, "Junge Welt", "Tribune", "Horizont" (the German Democratic Republic); "Magistral", "Vetcherni Novini", "Rabotnichesko Delo", (Bulgaria); "Scintela", "Scintela Tineretului" (Romania); "Trybuna Ludu", "Polityka", "Zycie Partyi" (Poland); "Atrika", "Domingo Vasco" (Mozambique); "Tiido Antaja", "Akentaya", "Alho" (Finland); "El Moudjahid" (Algeia); "Gnistan" (Sweden); "Egypt Today" (Egypt); "Nepszabadsag" (Hungary), "Mfanya Kazi" (Tanzania); "New Nigeria" (Nigeria); "Al Thawra" (Lybia).

The ADN of the German Democratic Republic on June 25 published an article titled "A Month of Solidarity with the Korean People."

The article pointed out that over 40,000 American troops continue to be stationed in south Korea and the "South Korea-U.S. combined forces command" wage military strength large-scale military manoeuvres in south Korea.

The socialist countries have always fully supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of U.S. troops and the peaceful solution of Korean question.

The Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" on June 26 carried an article headlined "Korea's Reunification."

To reunify the country independently, it is essential to form a democratic principle without any foreign interference is the basic principle Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the struggle for national reunification.

The paper said: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, President Kim Il Sung declared that the DPRK Government always leaves open the door to the dialogue with the south Korean authorities.

Saying that the machinations of the south Korean authorities and the interference of outside forces today are obstacles to the reunification of Korea, the paper stressed that the south Korean dialogue has made no progress at all owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities.

EDITORIAL

Pak-Carter Joint Communique Aims at "Two Koreas"

The joint communique issued at the end of Carter's Seoul trip is a deceptive document filled with confused arguments.

It is plain that the joint communique offers no rational solution of the Korean reunification issue but paves the way for the eventual establishment of "two Koreas."

The communique shows eloquently that there is nothing which distinguishes Carter's visit to Korea from that of his predecessors despite his much-publicized commitment to human rights foreign policy.

The latest document bears clear signs of the American's aggressive intent to keep south Korea as its military base.

Reflected in the document is the long-pursued policy of achieving the military integration of the United States, Japan and south Korea, which is considered crucial for the main Asian strategy of the Americans.

On the heels of the publication of the joint communique came a revelation that the use of Johnt Port as an American naval base was being considered seriously. This is similar to that plan to establish an American military base in Midatel.

Given this circumstance, there is no doubt that the joint communique recognizes as to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question but rather complicates it.

In the joint communique Carter made public the continuing presence of American military forces in south Korea, which functions as a major source of tension and threat to the Korean Peninsula and stands in the way of the Korean reunification effort. He also pledged to uphold the American commitment to the security of the dictatorial junta and keep it under what he termed an "umbrella."

And he volunteered to protect the crackdown by the junta on human rights and democracy.

An outrageous thing about the communique is Carter's attempt to hold a tripartite conference in connection with the reunification issue of the divided country.

In a rational reunification sense, that reunification issue is purely an internal affair of the Korean people, which no third party is entitled to interfere in.

The north-south joint communique, issued on July 4, 1972, stipulates that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The joint statement was supported by the United Nations, the world public and even by the United States.

The proposed trilateral conference totally contradicts the spirit of the July statement.

It is widely assumed that if really desirous of relaxing tension in Korea, the United States should seek for bilateral talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to discuss the outstanding issues of the last Korean War.

It is logical that the United States should try to remove all the physical conditions that prevents Korean reintegration and create a climate that will facilitate north-south talks.

The peaceful Korean reunification question and the outstanding postwar issues are fundamentally different in nature, despite their close linkage.

The outstanding postwar issues, namely, the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea and the conversion of the armistice agreement into a peace agreement, fall within the jurisdiction of only the signatories to the truce accord: the DPRK and the U.S. The accord makes no space for south Korean attendance.

The reunification question should be free of American interference as it is a domestic matter of the Korean people.

Therefore, the Pak-Carter joint communique's reference to the discussion of the relaxation of tension and the peaceful reunification cannot be condemned as a completely confounded argument.

Then, what is the reason why the U.S. refuses bilateral talks with the DPRK without south Korean participation but insists on the so-called tripartite talks?

It is that the U.S. porposes achieving "a meeting of responsible officials of north and south Korea" by getting the DPRK to agree to their tripartite conference, which the Americans hope will lead to an official recognition of south Korea by the DPRK.

Carter's plea for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous U.N. membership" is also clearly intended to win south Korea's international recognition as a separate state, which will enable the U.S. to continue to use its military installations there.

Reports said that the U.S. has asked a third country to use its influence to pressure the DPRK into accepting the tripartite conference. This is outdated and preposterous.

No country in the world is satisfied with the aggressive policy of the U.S. The world community knows well that the DPRK will never be forced to abandon its principled and independent reunification policy.

As it turned out, the DPRK categorically rejected the proposed three-way talks. Nevertheless, because of its commitment to the peaceful Korean reunification, the DPRK counterproposed granting south Korean observer status in bilateral talks between Pyongyang and Washington. This counterproposal is a sincere concession.

If genuinely interested in a peaceful Korean solution, there is no reason for the U.S. to hesitate to accept that new compromise proposal.

Needless to say, the first thing is for Washington to enter bilateral talks with Pyongyang.

By so doing, the U.S. can dissociate itself from the Korean affairs without loss of its honor and credibility.

Rodong Sinmun on 10th Anniv. of RPR Seoul City Com. Chairman Kim Jong Tae's Death

Ten years have passed since Chairman Kim Jong Tae of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was hanged to death on July 10,1969, at the age of 43, despite a worldwide rescue movement and protest.

The RPR, guided by the Juche thought, was born in 1964 of the fiercely-fought struggle against the Park Chung Hee fascist regime in south Korea.

At present, the RPR is steadily improving its role as a solid vanguard detachment of the Workers' Party of Chosun. It has two organs: Hyokmyong Chonson and Chongmaek. Its radio station, "Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification continues its daily broadcasts.

In August, 1968, the RPR Seoul City Committee was formed.

This brought mass arrests of RPR members. They included Chairman Kim Jong Tae.

Many kinds of trials followed. Chairman Kim Jong Tae said at the hearing, "It is to talk with fellow countrymen in an effort to improve the present dark society of Korea that I have been to the north. Why on earth does it deserve punishment for endeavoring to meet each other?"

An editorial article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), July 10, is titled "Just Struggle of the South Korean Revolutionaries and People Is Sure to Triumph."

Comrade Kim Jong Tae was a true revolutionary of Korea who boundlessly revered and loved Comrade Kim Il Sung and a most ardent defender and propagator of the immortal Juche idea, the article's author says, and goes on:

He was an indomitable revolutionary fighter who waged an indefatigable struggle to embody the great Juche idea in the sacred cause of independence, democracy and national reunification.

Getting over all sorts of difficulties through a forest of enemy bayonets and defying the persistent suppression of the enemy, Comrade Kim Jong Tae, together with his comrades, formed the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, an underground revolutionary organization representing the interests of the workers, peasants and other toiling masses of south Korea.

He also formed various mass democratic organizations and exerted all his efforts to rally the masses of the people around the party and build up an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation embracing the broad patriotic, democratic front under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and reunification.

The valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, against fascism and for democracy and for national reunification waged by the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Jae dealt a heavy blow at the enemy and adorned a brilliant page in the history of the nation.

Noting that he published "Hyokmyong Chonson," Kim Jong Tae and other revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea.

It is logical that the United States should try to remove all the physical conditions that prevents Korean reintegration and create a climate that will facilitate north-south talks.

The peaceful Korean reunification question and the outstanding postwar issues are fundamentally different in nature, despite their close linkage.

The outstanding postwar issues, namely, the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea and the conversion of the armistice agreement into a peace agreement, fall within the jurisdiction of only the signatories to the truce accord: the DPRK and the U.S. The accord makes no space for south Korean attendance.

The reunification question should be free of American interference as it is a domestic matter of the Korean people.

Therefore, the Pak-Carter joint communique's reference to the discussion of the relaxation of tension and the peaceful reunification cannot be condemned as a completely confounded argument.

Then, what is the reason why the U.S. refuses bilateral talks with the DPRK without south Korean participation but insists on the so-called tripartite talks?

It is that the U.S. porposes achieving "a meeting of responsible officials of north and south Korea" by getting the DPRK to agree to their tripartite conference, which the Americans hope will lead to an official recognition of south Korea by the DPRK.

Carter's plea for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous U.N. membership" is also clearly intended to win south Korea's international recognition as a separate state, which will enable the U.S. to continue to use its military installations there.

Reports said that the U.S. has asked a third country to use its influence to pressure the DPRK into accepting the tripartite conference. This is outdated and preposterous.

No country in the world is satisfied with the aggressive policy of the U.S. The world community knows well that the DPRK will never be forced to abandon its principled and independent reunification policy.

As it turned out, the DPRK categorically rejected the proposed three-way talks. Nevertheless, because of its commitment to the peaceful Korean reunification, the DPRK counterproposed granting south Korean observer status in bilateral talks between Pyongyang and Washington. This counterproposal is a sincere concession.

If genuinely interested in a peaceful Korean solution, there is no reason for the U.S. to hesitate to accept that new compromise proposal.

Needless to say, the first thing is for Washington to enter bilateral talks with Pyongyang.

By so doing, the U.S. can dissociate itself from the Korean affairs without loss of its honor and credibility.

journal of the party, and conducted energetic journalistic activities, the article goes on:

Even after he was arrested by fascist hangmen, he continued his struggle against the traitors, taking the prison and court as a new battlefield of struggle and, defying the confessed, barbarous torture of the fascist clique, discharged his duty as a revolutionary and loyally upheld the principle of revolution to the last moment of his life to make shine his precious political life.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae who reanimated boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and performed undying feats for the reunion, upholding the great Juche idea, was a true patriot who fought for the cause of struggle for the nation's dignity and sovereignty, the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country he was a shining paragon of the south Korean revolutionaries.

Though Comrade Kim Jong Tae died, his name, together with his principles, will live long in the hearts of our people and the south Korean revolutionaries.

The article stresses: holding high the banner of independence, democracy and reunification, the south Korean people will struggle more staunchly and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification ardently aspired after by Comrade Kim Jong Tae and other revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea.

Pyongyang Warns U.S. against Chinhae Navy Base Plan

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), July 11, carries a commentator's article headlined "Peace' Mask Taken Off" strongly denouncing the scheme of the United States to turn the Port of Chinhae south of Korea into a main base of its Seventh Fleet in the Far East.

Noting that this plan of the United States was discussed in camera between U.S. Defence Secretary Brown who came to south Korea with U.S. President Carter some time ago and the south Korean authorities, the article recalls that Brown "inspected" Chinhae Port in company with brasshats of the south Korean puppet army at that time.

The article says:

This is another patent proof of the full-scale acceleration of preparations for a new war by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea, calling that this is fraught with a grave danger.

And this brings about a bolder relief the insidious nature and aggressive purpose of Carter's south Korean base.

The scheme to turn Chinhae Port into a main base of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Far East stems from the U.S. aggressive strategy toward Korea and the Far East, the article remarks, and continues:

By turning Chinhae Port into a base of the Seventh Fleet the U.S. imperialists intend to secure one more large-scale aggressive naval base like Subic Bay, Yokosuka Port and Sasebo Port in the Asian region and promote their policy of aggression and war against the Korean people and Asian people.

In order to step up its aggression on Korea and Asia, the United States is now reinforcing its Pacific armed forces and putting spurs to the completion of the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance" system, the article notes.

It goes on:

The conversion of Chinhae Port into a base of the Seventh Fleet is, needless to say, intended to strengthen this operational links between the U.S. military bases in Japan, south Korea and Guam and south Korea and permanently station in south Korea the forward main unit of the so-called "quick reaction forces".

Noting that a "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise" is now going on near Pohang, south Korea, allegedly for "coping with an emergency state" at a time when the conversion of Chinhae Port into a base is being promoted, the article says: This is by no means an accidental coincidence.

It stresses:

This new heinous plot of the United States shows that "peace" much advertised by it is a sheer lie and it is nothing but a will for its policy of war.

Making haste with this scheme surrounding Chinhae Port, U.S. Defence Department Secretary Brown is for calling up with the situation "in case of emergency." This is worth paying a protest to justify its war moves. The United States, who very well is and has been illegally occupying for scores of years one half of south Korean territory, instead of moles away from its main land, and disturbing peace by incessantly causing frictions, is taking one more step in its war preparations, arguing that this is for coping with the situation "in case of emergency." This is a sophistry of shameless aggressor and the logic of a robber.

The article denounces the south Korean authorities' act of offering Chinhae Port as a base of the U.S. the Seventh Fleet as another unpardonable treachery.

The south Korean authorities, it says, never let a chance pass by without crying for "dialogue", "unification" and "peace." What they pursue in practice, however, is to turn south Korea into for ever as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and fix the division and thus realise their dirty desire for long-term effort with the aim to change of outside forces, the article says. It continues:

Recently in particular, when Carter showed up in south Korea, the south Korean authorities revealed their nature of puppets more openly. Clinging to the coattails of their master, they entreated for the "stop of troop pullout" and to offer Chinhae Port as a base and to offer Chinhae Port as a base and even conducted the appointments as an inspection.

By offering Chinhae Port as a U.S. military base, the south Korean rulers threw away the mask of "dialogue", "unification" and "peace" and stood naked before the world public as belligerent elements and splitists.

Stating that our people and world people are keenly watching the ill-boding developments in south Korea, the article stresses:

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not behave rashly, but act with discretion.

The United States should give up the policy of aggression and war against our people and withdraw from south Korea.

The south Korean authorities should stop the treacherous acts of selling off the country, bowing to forces outside forces, and choose the road of the peaceful solution of the reunification question.

Tass Exposes U.S. Scheme

The Tass News Agency exposed on July 7 the scheme of the U.S. to make Chinhae port and south Korea the main base of its Seventh Fleet.

It said:

The United States is planning to make the south Korean port of Chinhae the main base of its Seventh Fleet, newsagencies report from Seoul. This decision was taken during a recent visit to south Korea by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. The Japanese press says that the Pentagon is now modernizing its Seventh Fleet and transfers additional tactical and strategic aviation units to the Japanese islands. Preparations for the establishment of a so-called "quick reaction force" are in full swing here.

Washington also wants to tie closer its allies, primarily Japan and south Korea, to its aggressive strategy. Plans are being made for establishing a "security system" of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, which is aimed, in the opinion of the newspaper Akahata, at establishing a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist alliance which jeopardizes the security of the Asian countries.

Photo shows a nuclear-armed U.S. 7th Fleet aircraft carrier "Midway" setting sail from home port Yokosuka for the sea off Korea after the "Pueblan-jon incident," August, 1976.

S. Korean Doctress Killed in Okinawa

South Korean doctoress, Chang Ho Ok, 43 years old, was killed by raving for a clinic in the Kitadaito Island, Okinawa, was murdered by a young high school boy on June 17. This incident came as a great shock to the society.

This indicates that the incident is not a mere murder case, but exposed the Pak "regime's" notorious policy of suppressing and killing the overseas medical conditions in south Korea.

The Pak "regime" is making desperate efforts to earn foreign currency by making overseas workers and entertainers work overseas, and selling infants, even fetuses of the fetus to foreign countries.

The number of persons victimized by this policy is too large to enumerate. The murdered south Korean woman is only one of these victims. In Okinawa where the murder of a south Korean doctress occurred, there are many Pak's foreign doctors at present. Of them fourteen came from Seoul and the other twelve from Taiwan.

In small islands and remote places such as Aomori, Iwate and other prefectures in the northern districts of this country, south Korean doctors are engaging in medical work. The number of doctors in Okinawa alone of south Korea and Taiwan began to increase after 1972 when the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

But it is neither because the south Korean people are receiving prompt medical treatment, nor is it because there are enough doctors in south Korea. Contrary to south Korean doctors in Japan. The reality is that there are degrees even in the case of doctors.

According to official data, the number of doctors in south Korea is 16,147, that is, one doctor to 1,700 persons according to data for 1973, one doctor per 870 of the population. However, it is about 70 percent of the total number of doctors who are engaged in medical treatment in south Korea.

The number of doctors in south Korea per population is one-third that in Japan. Therefore, they are hardly any doctors on islands in the West and the South Sea. There are many hospitals of the Red Cross or the Association of Medical Doctors for medical treatment. So, urgent measures are required.

Nevertheless, the Pak "regime" pursues and encourages this policy of exporting doctors in order to earn more foreign currency.

Almost all the doctors who were defeated in competition in urban areas come to the country. But they are concerned about continuing medical practices. Some unscrupulous who are becoming poorer and poorer, can't pay expensive medical fees.

In addition, in south Korea there is not a sufficient number of public hospital where they could be employed. Therefore, they are forced to engage in medical practices in remote places in Japan. They come to Japan "under two-year contracts, but they can extend the contract period.

Misery of S. Korean Emigrants

The anti-national man-power export policy of the Pak "regime" has been strongly carried out since 1963 when the Overseas Emigration Law" was formulated. In fifteen years up to 1978, the number of people sons, 5,242 workers and 1,718 dietitians and medical service workers including doctors and nurses, 534 scholars and teachers, 466 specialists of all kinds and 107 artists to the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

The number of persons victimized by this policy is too large to enumerate. The murdered south Korean woman is only one of these victims. In Okinawa where the murder of a south Korean doctress occurred, there are many Pak's foreign doctors at present. Of them fourteen came from Seoul and the other twelve from Taiwan.

In small islands and remote places such as Aomori, Iwate and other prefectures in the northern districts of this country, south Korean doctors are engaging in medical work. The number of doctors in Okinawa alone of south Korea and Taiwan began to increase after 1972 when the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

But it is neither because the south Korean people are receiving prompt medical treatment, nor is it because there are enough doctors in south Korea. Contrary to south Korean doctors in Japan. The reality is that there are degrees even in the case of doctors.

According to official data, the number of doctors in south Korea is 16,147, that is, one doctor to 1,700 persons according to data for 1973, one doctor per 870 of the population. However, it is about 70 percent of the total number of doctors who are engaged in medical treatment in south Korea.

The number of doctors in south Korea per population is one-third that in Japan. Therefore, they are hardly any doctors on islands in the West and the South Sea. There are many hospitals of the Red Cross or the Association of Medical Doctors for medical treatment. So, urgent measures are required.

Nevertheless, the Pak "regime" pursues and encourages this policy of exporting doctors in order to earn more foreign currency.

Almost all the doctors who were defeated in competition in urban areas come to the country. But they are concerned about continuing medical practices. Some unscrupulous who are becoming poorer and poorer, can't pay expensive medical fees.

In addition, in south Korea there is

Japanese Police Arrest Chongryun Youth; Spy on Korean Credit Assn.

Of late, the cases of illegal espionage activities and political suppression against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Koreans here by the Japanese police authorities have been increasing in number.

These cases clearly show that there is no change in the Japanese Government's policy of suppression and tighter controls on the Korean residents here, despite the situation in Asia and in the rest of the world has drastically changed.

The Japanese authorities live to terminate their outdated suppressive policy and acts of violating the human rights of Koreans under the "Alien Registration Law," and respect the legal activities of Chongryun.

ESPIONAGE

It was disclosed at the end of June that the Shimonoseki Police authorities in Yamaguchi Prefecture had been committing acts of espionage against a credit association of Koreans since three years before.

Detectives of the foreign affairs section of the Shimonoseki Police Station set up a base on the opposite side of the building of the Yamaguchi Credit Association of Koreans across the road and committed the heinous espionage acts of watching the entrance to the credit association and systematically photographing those entering it.

The base of espionage activities of the Shimonoseki Police authorities against Chongryun and the Yamaguchi Credit Association was on the second floor of the "Towa Electric Industrial Company."

The detectives installed in this room a portable video camera, two video tape recorders and three adapters for espionage activities.

The surveillance and espionage activities were conducted especially when the Yamaguchi headquarters of Chongryun and its auditorium.

This was uncovered by a Japanese lawyer when he went to the room to take over the business at the end of May as the company had gone bankrupt recently.

When the Japanese lawyer as the company's administrator went to the company on May 30 to take over the business, he found the wife of the company president having a confidential talk with an unidentified man. As he asked her relationship with him, she only said, "He is a dick of the Shimonoseki Police Station."

A few days later, he realized through a conversation with the president that the company had lent a room on the second floor to the Shimonoseki Police Station to help the latter keep an eye on Chongryun activities. The president also disclosed that he had received money from them in a year, or in summer and winter.

It is easily imagined that the aim of the police authorities was not only to keep a watch on the credit association of Koreans but also to investigate Chongryun workers and Chongryun organization as a whole.

These acts commite by the Japanese police authorities are illegal and mean acts of espionage against Chongryun and subversive activities against the activities of the credit association of Koreans.

ARREST OF DEMO

A 32-year-old Korean was arrested by Japanese police on July 5 on the charge of "burglary".

The illegal arrest was committed when about 2,000 Korean youth and students in the Kanto district was staging a street demonstration, joining hands with the Korean students injured the Omote-Sando area in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, a Korean named Li Gwon Ho accosted an unidentified man who was taking notes of the conditions of the demonstration.

No sooner had than Li demanded of the unidentified man, than the stranger tried to run away. As Li Gwon Ho considered him to be official of security police, Li repeatedly urged him to go to the police, but he resolutely refused to do so.

The stranger claimed that he had lost an envelope filled with d ocuments while he jostled with Li. This time, the unidentified man tried to go to the police station. Li Gwon Ho accepted this proposal.

The Akasaka Police authorities arrested the stranger on the charge of "burglary" and continued examining him.

The cause of incident is the unfair act of surveillance and espionage committed by the police authorities against a peaceful and legal demonstration staged by Korean youth and students here.

Though the test envelope was found later, the Akasaka Police authority sent on July 3 papers about his case to the Tokyo District Public Procurator's Office.

This incident is a manifestation of political suppression of Chongryun organizations which regard it as its mission to carry out its struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

DPRK-US Parley Vs 3-Way Talks (2)

Why Peace Agreement Needed

(Continued from the previous issue)

Pyongyang's proposal for a peace agreement with Washington was made for the first time by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in a letter to the U.S. Congress on March 25, 1974.

PEACE AGREEMENT

The proposal contained the following conditions for bilateral negotiations:

First, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be bound not to incite the south Korean authorities to war provocation maneuvers of fascist repression of the south Korean people or pursvise them, not to prevent north and south Korea from reunifying Korea independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and not to meddle even slightly in the internal affairs of Korea.

Second, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and not introducing any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from beyond the boundary of Korea.

Third, the foreign troops in south Korea shall step themselves of their "UN Forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the appointed time and date, taking all their weapons along.

Fourth, the U.S. shall not introduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of its troops and arms from sout Korea.

Together with these conditions, Pyongyang proposed Washington to hold talks between the top commitments, in order to conclude a peace agreement. These talks were proposed that participants in the bilateral talks from both sides be composed respectively of representatives of a level higher than the Military Armistice Commission and that they be committed was either Panmunjom or a third country.

This proposal complies with the measures mentioned in Article IV of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Paragraph 60, Article IV, of the armistice agreement explicitly states:

"In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides, that, within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level be held by the governments of countries appointed respectively to settle through negotiations the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

In addition, for the purpose of facilitating the above agreement, Paragraph 13, Article II, stipulates that the commanders of the opposing sides shall:

"Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel; . . . and

"Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armed vehicles, warships and ammunition, . . .

Consequently, there is no contradiction between Pyongyang's proposal and the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Both call for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and the discontinuation of arms race and mutual hostility.

PARTIES CONCERNED

Then, the question is who are the parties concerned with these matters.

Paragraph 17, Article II, of the Armistice agreement stipulates:

"Responsibility for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this Armistice Agreement is that of the signatories hereto and their successors in command."

The Korean Armistice Agreement is an agreement between the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the one hand, and the "Commander-in-Chief", the "United Nations Command," on the other hand, concerning a military armistice in Korea.

The point is made clear in the opening paragraph of the agreement. The disclosure is that those entitled to the armistice agreement are none other than the DPRK, China and the United Nations, i. e. the United States.

The post of "Commander-in-Chief of the U.S.-led Tsation "UN Forces" including the south Korea, has so far been exclusively given to the American generals. The "UN Forces Commander" is, consequently, a commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, rather than the supreme commander of the allies of the U.S. in the world.

The point is made clear in the opening paragraph of the agreement. The disclosure is that those entitled to the armistice agreement are none other than the DPRK, China and the United Nations, i. e. the United States.

The post of "Commander-in-Chief of the U.S.-led Tsation "UN Forces" including the south Korea, has so far been exclusively given to the American generals. The "UN Forces Commander" is, consequently, a commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, rather than the supreme commander of the allies of the U.S. in the world.

Today, the remaining foreign troops in the Korean South are those of the U.S. troops stationed in the south Korean puppet army. Recognized as the Chinese People's Volunteers have long since right after the armistice truce.

In this context, actually, the truce in Korea has been observed by the KPA commander and the U.S. forces commander up to today.

Given these circumstances, it is undisputable that Pyongyang and Washington, the governments of the countries concerned should sit face-to-face with each other to settle the question of concluding a peace agreement, provided that U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

As for Seoul, the Syngman Rhee regime" opposed the armistice agreement itself and refused to sign it. Thereby, the south Koreans disqualified themselves long ago to participate in the proposed negotiation for a peace agreement.

In support of Pyongyang's proposal, a resolution "On the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, ILLEGAL ARGUMENT

Then, Washington argued that GIs in south Korea were not the "UN troops", but were stationed there under the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact." One is hard to stand to reason, because the "defence pact" was signed on November 17, 1953, four months after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement and became effective on November 18 in the following year. This notwithstanding on the basis of this illogical argument, Washington set up the "combined U.S. Combined Forces Command" in Seoul last November, apart from the "UN Command." Even under the newly inaugurated "combined forces command", the Americans maintain the prerogatives of command over the south Korean forces.

In a bid to sidetrack unabated international pressure for GI pullout from south Korea, Washington is sticking to the outdated formula of "military equilibrium."

Making much ado about what they term "north Korean arms buildup" at the recent south Korea-U.S. summit, U.S. President Carter declared on June Hi that "the United States will continue to maintain an American military presence in the Republic of Korea to ensure peace and security", thus turning his back on his election pledge.

The American version of the Korean situation was reversed by the last visits of the UN Secretary-General to Pyongyang and Seoul. According to Newsweek, May 14, UN Secretary-General Waldheim said that President Kim Il Sung had pledged not to attack south Korea if the latter shows flexibility.

INDEPENDENT SOLUTION

The peaceful settlement of the Korean question is a long established principle of the DPRK Government.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue and in accordance with the demand of our people and the trend of the times in the world over." (A report at the grand central meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the DPRK, Pyongyang, September 9, 1978.)

Earlier, he assured the visiting American journalists of the New York Times, Seoul, July 1975:

"Some people say that the U.S. troops are staying in south Korea to protect it because we might 'invade the south.' This is a lie. We have declared time and again that we have no intention of invading the south."

Consequently, for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question called for the Korean Armistice Agreement, Washington should turn out to negotiate with Pyongyang to conclude a peace agreement, provided that U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

This is an important question to the independent solution of the reunification issue—the universally accepted right of nations to national self-determination.

The Korean question is not a question of allowing foreign forces to intervene in the reunification issue, but that of ending their intervention in the internal affairs of the Koreans so as to promote the Korean cause of atomic reunification, independent and peaceful.

The termination of the 34-year-long American occupation of Korea will enable the Koreans to solve the pend. ing issue of national reunification through the north-south talks on the basis of the joint statement of the July 4, 1972 joint statement to which Pyongyang and Seoul committed their signatures. This Korean effort is an essential guarantee for the ultimate solution of the Korean question—a reunified peace-loving Korea.

The U.S. should give up clinging to the hackneyed "two-Korea" policy, misleading the world public. What they call "three-way talks" are not only a mixture of the Korean cause and the American job, but also an insidious attempt to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely in total violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the Korean sovereignty. **(To be continued)**

Arms Buildup in S. Korea (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The "S.Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC)" was inaugurated in south Korea in order to perfect the so-called operation control over the front line. This is part of the U.S. new war preparations to prepare for a limited large scale war. U.S. combat units to be hurled into Korea in case of "emergency" and nuclear arms are stockpiled there.

Prior to the inauguration of the CFC, the U.S. reinforced drastically the army in south Korea with 32,000 ground troops, including about 50 M-60-A-1 tanks of the latest type, 245 anti-tank missiles and back-up support vehicles.

Moreover, it has organized a "mobile striking force" consisting of U.S. ground, naval and air forces in the Pacific and the U.S. mainland, which is to be ready for action at any time in the Korean front in case of "emergency" and has been put on special training for deployment. The new strike force is composed of 34 landing divisions, Marines, paratroopers, strategic and tactical air force units, a carrier-based task force, long-distance strategic airlift air force units.

In addition, the Carter administration is promoting organization of what it terms a "rapid-reaction strike force" which is specially intended to intervene in south Korea. It will consist of five to eight army and marine divisions, more than 400,000 strong, and aircraft carriers and tactical air formations.

The Carter administration is fostering south Korean war industry by encouraging large scale military aid.

At present, the Pak regime is striving to establish a "self-reliant defense system," claiming that the south Koreans would be mass-producing all types of weapons by 1982 except for nuclear arms and warplanes.

The 76-80 "five-year armed forces improvement plan" is a part of this. Under the Carter administration's plan to withdraw GIs from south Korea, it believed to cost more than $8 billion, including $3.5 billion pledged pledged by the United States.

It is apparent that the "five-year armed improvement plan" featuring the expansion of heavy and chemical industries will help Washington increase for south Korea's military buildup.

Escalating Combined War Games

Meanwhile, the U.S. frequently staged large-scale "joint war games" with the south Korean puppet army to increase the "combat capability" against the north as an imaginary "enemy."

"Team Spirit '79" was the culmination of these combined maneuvers as the largest of its kind in scale since the 1951 Korean peasantry.

The exercise involved 112,000 soldiers from U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa and the Philippines, including 17,000 GIs stationed in south Korea and 22,000 south Korean soldiers, 200 warplanes, 70 warships and 2,000 tanks.

Earlier, it assumed the "five-year armed forces

Mansudae Art Troupe Wins Warm Acclaim in France

The Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK made a tour of France for the second time from June 25 to July 3. It presented two successful performances of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl". On the opera "The Flower Girl" won acclamations.

Its Paris premiere was staged on June 28 at the Champs-Elysees Theater.

The premiere was appreciated by the Mayor of Combs-La-Ville who is a member of the Central Committee of the French Socialist Party and Senator, the Chairman of the Group for Contact and Study on France-Korea Economic and Cultural Problems who is socialist member of the Senate, the Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, the Chairman of the Circle of Study of Socialist Korea and many other political and academic figures, the Soviet and Czechoslovak ambassadors in France, the charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese and GDR embassies and staff members of other European embassies in Paris, the Director of the "Eva" publishing house who is member of the Central Committee of Spanish Communist Party and other political and academic figures of various countries in Paris, and reporters of Unesco, the "Figaro," "Humanite," the National Society of Television-French 1, the National Society of Television in Colour Antenne 2 (A2) and the National Society of Television-France Region 3 (F.R.3) and workers of the Literary and Art Press.

A guest performance given on June 29 was watched by the General Director and Deputy General Director of Unesco, the Director of its Asian Department, ambassadors of the permanent missions of over 60 countries and their staff members, Presidents of the Executive Council of International Bureau of Education, a Vice-Figaro" and many other papers and the National Society of Television in Colour Antenna 2 (A2) addressed Paris citizens not to miss the opportunity of seeing the new and unique revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl."

Though only a few days have passed since the premiere at the Champs-Elysees Theater, the news of the wonderful performance by Korean artists has been widely spread all over France and even to other countries.

Many people came to Paris from various parts of France and from Vienna, Rome, Bern and even from distant countries by plane to see the revolutionary opera and those who failed to get tickets in time to go to Paris and tourists changed their schedule to appreciate the performance.

Those who saw the performance were unanimous in praising the great Korean opera with a mysterious, artistic harmony as a new and unique performing art flawless in song, dance, opera art, stage setting and orchestra.

They said the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" is a fundamental change and perfection of the opera art. The audience paid the highest tribute to President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, who is the carrying on the great revolution and guiding the great art.

The General Director of the Paris Art House said:

"The Flower Girl" is a shining symbol of the great people and a flawless symbol of the most beautiful art.

"While seeing your performance, I realised more deeply that the Korean people attending under the President Kim Il Sung are the most beautiful, noble and great people."

The General Director of Unesco said: Korea's new opera "The Flower Girl" is an excellent art work flawless in all aspects.

It enjoys our sympathy and response as it is entirely new and creative in content, form and method, quite different from the European opera.

The Chairman of the Asian Society of France said:

"This wonderful opera clearly shows the development and might of Korea... It is a shame for France not to have established diplomatic relations with the great Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If I meet the President, Prime Minister and Paris Mayor in the future, I will raise this problem and make efforts to settle it correctly."

A stage artist said:

"Europe should accept the new opera of Korea, inserting in idea, universal in form, unique and attractive in creation.

"The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' upsetting the 500 year long history of European opera is the most successful modern opera."

In the Paris performance, Indonesia, England, Canada, Brazil, Zaire and many other countries including Mauritius Art Troupe to visit their countries, saying, "We, too, hope you should perform "The Flower Girl" at all the theaters of the world. Come back to our country."

Dante Bignani, Director of the Brazil Performance Association, praised "The Flower Girl" as literally flawless and wonderful opera and a world's masterpiece in its content and artistic level. He said that the songs, orchestral music and dance of the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe was on a fairly high level. He also proposed a contract for performances in Brazil.

French newspapers, radios and TVs reported about the performance and published articles on the opera.

On the night of June 28 radio "France-Inter," reporting about the performance of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" at the Champs-Elysees Theater, said that the opera is a wonderful art to the Parisians and a true and beautiful art.

On June 30 the National Society of Television in Colour Antenna 2, televising the opera at 6 in the evening, said that it should be a great interest number of people, said: The wonderful scenic performance from the other end of the globe is now on in Paris. It is the performance of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is quite a new opera showing the revolutionary, beautiful, unique and original technique of stage change.

The June 30 issue of "l'Humanite" in an article wrote that the revolutionary opera deeply moves even cold-hearted people with its profound content and beautiful, dramatic and graceful depictions. The audience become awakened together with the flower girl and feels a powerful dramatic impulse.

The head of the European branch in West Germany of the Yorkish paper "Aydnlik" said that unhappy would be newspapers which cannot introduce or review the revolutionary opera) thusing all people with a profound spiritual impulse, new hope and fighting spirit, and truly creative and noble beauty of art which cannot be imagined or created by European brains. He wanted to have all material on the performance needed to write an article on it) in his paper.

Got Bun, the heroine of the opera "The Flower Girl"

Korean Paintings

"The Smithy"
By Kim Hong Do (The 18th century)

The audience was moved to tears by a scene of the young man and his two sisters being reunited after a long separation.

Brief Korean History (21)

Fall of Koryo and Founding of Li Dynasty

After moving the capital back to Kaegyong from Kangwha Island, the Koryo feudal rulers became more submissive to Yuan. (In 1271, the Mongols seized part of Chinese territory and established a feudal state of Yuan there.) Unable to conquer Koryo by force, Yuan tried to subjugate Koryo politically, taking advantage of the rulers' submissive attitude.

Yuan openly interfered with the internal affairs of Koryo, by entering into matrimonial relations with the royal family of Koryo. Koryo's successive Crown Prince got married with a Mongol princess and a large number of pro-Yuan aristocrats were taken into government service. The Yuan rulers of Koryo offered to Yuan a huge amount of tribute which was plundered from the people.

Moreover, Yuan forced the Koryo people to build 100 ships and provisions for several millions of troops needed for its two expeditions to Japan.

Pro-Yuan forces, in cooperation with Yuan, confiscated the peasants' land and became feudal landlords. This accelerated the decline of the Koryo feudal regime and the impoverishment of the people.

However, the Koryo people responded with intense resistance. In 1290, *Yongyong-ho* was extorted from natives.

In the mid-14th century Yuan rapidly declined due to the struggle of the Chinese people. In 1356, King Kongmin of Koryo made clean reformance of pro-Yuan forces to strengthen royal power. The first step was to overthrow Ki Chol's family, the most powerful of the pro-Yuan force, and dismantle Yuan's machines installed within Koryo. Then, troops were sent to the northwestern areas to occupy eight military strongholds of Yuan on the opposite side of the Amrok River (Yalu River). In northwestern border areas, the Yuan forces and traitors were liquidated and *Sungsong Chongcheng* established. A reconciliation and guarantee of the rulers' submissive attitude.

Yuan openly interfered with the internal affairs of Koryo, by entering into matrimonial relations with the royal family of Koryo. Koryo's successive Crown Prince got married with a Mongol princess and a large number of pro-Yuan aristocrats were taken into government service. The Yuan rulers of Koryo offered to Yuan a huge amount of tribute which was plundered from the people.

Moreover, Yuan forced the Koryo people to build 100 ships and provisions for several millions of troops needed for its two expeditions to Japan.

Pro-Yuan forces, in cooperation with Yuan, confiscated the peasants' land and became feudal landlords. This accelerated the decline of the Koryo feudal regime and the impoverishment of the people.

However, the Koryo people responded with intense resistance. In 1290, *Tongyong-ho* was extorted from natives.

In the mid-14th century Yuan rapidly declined due to the struggle of the Chinese people. In 1356, King Kongmin of Koryo made clean reformance of pro-Yuan forces to strengthen royal power. The first step was to overthrow Ki Chol's family, the most powerful of the pro-Yuan force, and dismantle Yuan's machines installed within Koryo. Then, troops were sent to the northwestern areas to occupy eight military strongholds of Yuan on the opposite side of the Amrok River (Yalu River). In northwestern border areas, the Yuan forces and traitors were liquidated and *Sungsong Chongcheng* established. A reconciliation and guarantee of the rulers' submissive attitude.

This disturbed the seaborne transport of tax and tributes from the southern district. A decisive counterattack was in the making against *Woegu*.

The navy was strengthened as ships were built and firearms were manufactured. Choe Mu Seng succeeded in manufacturing gunpowder after a long research. In his credit was the production of various kinds of guns, cannonballs and fire arrows, as a leader of *Hwagye-gam* (Cannon-manufacturing Department).

In August, 1380, Ra Se and Choe Mu Son, leading a navy task force with 100 ships, engaged and sank more than 500 *Woegu* ships at Chinpo, Chollado (province). The army wiped out *Woegu* at Unbong (North Cholla - Province).

Ji Ryong-gyu led by Chong Ji raided and sank 120 *Woegu* ships at Palchong-do (sea of South Kyongsang Province). In February, 1389, Pak Wi led a squadron of 100 ships led by Pak Ui to Tsushima Island with a pretext to hunt *Woegu*. Three hundred *Woegu* ships were destroyed. This was a crippling blow at *Woegu*, and they didn't appear on the South Sea for some time after that.

The moves of the feudal ruling circles to expand their own estates since the 12th century became most conspicuous and reached its peak in the latter half of the 14th century, which coincided with the period of pro-Mongol forces.

Then, pro-Mongol forces called *Seosinsa* expanded their land with the use of outrageous methods. They owned vast estates with mountains and rivers their boundaries, and had several thousands *nobi* (servants) and a large number of private troops. Such expansion of privately-owned power and agricultural land meant the decrease of state-owned land, which in turn meant loser revenues for the state coffers.

After overthrowing pro-Mongol forces with the support of middle and small-class landowners, King Kongmin tried to have great efforts to regulate the ownership of vast estates and to solve other more acute contradictions.

Annulation of land and exploitation of the people by feudal landowners became more ruthless. Peasants, thus deprived, fled to the mountains or more by small- and middle-land owners, large landowners and the state. This was said at those days: "Owners of a land are five or six and tax-collectors of that land are eight or nine." Furthermore, even the dead or babies became subjected to taxcollection. Many of peasants were reduced to the state of *nobi* (servants). Peasant uprisings occurred one after another in Kyongsang and Kangwon provinces and other areas.

Under such circumstances, middle- and small-class *yangban* and military officials organized and children and Li Song Gye (who hailed from a feudal lord in the Hamgyong Province) raised an army to fight against the Red Turbans and *Woegu*.

In 1380, Choe Yong, a commander in China after Yuan. In 1388, Ming came out with a pressurious demand for cession of territory north of Cholliong Kang-gyon (province). Indignant at this, Koryo organized an expeditionary force under Choe Yong. (Choe Yong (the highest of the military officials) as its commander.

Li Song Gye, the commander of the right wing of the expeditionary force, rose in revolt as he reached Wihwa-do Island on the Amrok River. He ordered his troops to advance back into Kaegyong—known as "Troops' Withdrawal from Wihwado Island"— and killed Choe Yong. After expelling the king he held the reins of central government. In 1392, the Koryo dynasty was replaced by the Li Dynasty founded by Li Song Gye. (To be continued)

S. Korean Student Defector to DPRK Interviewed

South Korean student Ko Sang Mun who came over to the northern half of the Republic from the Netherlands was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on July 5. He said he came over to the northern half of the Republic to live and use he, disillusioned by the corrupt south Korean society where the "rich are getting richer and the poor poorer," could not live there as an intellectual with national conscience and wanted to live a worthy life in a place where there are justice and patriotism.

According to his statement at the news conference, Ko Sang Mun, 32 years old, has his parents, wife and one year old daughter in Seoul, south Korea.

He graduated from the normal college of Seoul University in 1971 and taught at a high school. Later, he finished the postgraduate course and served the puppet army. From September 1978, he studied at the postgraduate course of the Enschede international Technical School in the Netherlands.

He said:

In the Netherlands I read publications of various countries of the world and made free contacts with people there. In this course I deeply realised the greatness of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation. Came to understand the Juche idea espoused by the world people and had a burning desire to live in the reality of the northern half of the Republic.

Around the end of last year I had an opportunity to read the speech of the great President Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. My longing for the Republic was irrepressible at that time.

He went on: An "Intelligence" official of the south Korean embassy in the Netherlands "blackmailed" me and watched my every move. I realized that I would eventually be cast into prison when I return to Seoul after finishing my study.

Such situation convinced me that there is only one way for me to follow, that is, to come over to the northern half of the Republic.

I watched for a chance. Some time ago I left a few days leave around the "easter" day. I made up my mind to come over to the Republic from my leave. I dressed myself like a tourist and left London and arrived in Paris, Norway, via Denmark and Sweden. There I went to the DPRK embassy in Paris and expressed my realising my ardent desire to come over to the northern half of the Republic.

Speaking of the situation of south Korean people living abroad, Ko Sang Mun said:

Agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" directly watch the movement of compatriots in all parts of the Netherlands and West Germany, shadow them and illegally take and interrogate them. Tormented by this, they are living in uneasiness, not knowing what will happen to them tomorrow.

He stressed: The authority of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, is high among overseas compatriots desirous of democracy and national reunification and they draw an encouragement from the ever rising prestige of the Republic.

Speaking what he saw and felt in the northern half of the Republic, he said: Wherever I went, I saw that people are regarded as the most precious being.

I saw a developed independent industry, a developed agriculture in the countryside where irrigation has been completed and farming is done by machines, and the construction of national culture winning fame throughout the world, and finally realized that all this is the brilliant fruition of the popular policy of the respected and beloved leader who values the people.

A government for the people and economy serving the people, Juche-oriented culture and history, education and genuine freedom—all these are in the northern half. This is the faith I cherished deep in my mind while seeing the reality of the north.

At the news conference, Ko Sang Mun cited many instances proving the corruption of the ailing and rotten south Korean society.

He said:

Injustice of south Korean society can be seen in the lack of political independence and wanton violation of national dignity.

In south Korea national independence has been buried by the flunkeyist trend and human rights and the right to existence are trampled underfoot under the "yusin" dictatorship.

The south Korean society contaminated by the American way of life and the Japanese fashion and mode of life is in the depths of decadence where degeneration, demoralization, corruption and crime are prevalent.

In the south where misery is overflowing, people deceive and are deceived and kill and are killed for money. This is a means of existence.

At the news conference Ko Sang Mun appealed to his family members, relatives and friends and fellow countrymen in south Korea not to be taken in by the anti-communist propaganda of the rulers but courageously take the sacred road to the reunification of the country and the nation, joining hands with the brothers and sisters in the northern half of the Republic.

Int'l Men's Junior Volleyball Matches in Wonsan

The International Men's Junior Friendship Volleyball Matches among Socialist Countries were held between July 5 to 9 in Wonsan, a port city of culture on the east coast of the DPRK.

The matches were participated in by the volleyball teams of the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the DPRK.

An opening ceremony was held at the gymnasium of the Wonsan Youth Hall.

At the matches which took place in round robin, the team of the DPRK placed first by winning all the four matches.

The Soviet Team came second with two wins and two loses, the German Democratic Republic with two wins and two loses, th GDR team fourth with one win and three loses and the Polish team fifth with one win and three loses.

After announcing the results of the matches a trophy cup and gold medals were awarded to the DPRK team and silver and bronze medals respectively to the Soviet team and Hungarian team at the closing ceremony.

Technical prizes were awarded to five volleyballers of different teams who exhibited a high sports skill at the matches.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

June 30

•An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the broadcasting organs of the DPRK and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Sana.

•Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang.

July 5

•A friendship meeting was held at the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Kangyo Senior Middle School on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

July 6

•A friendship match was held at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang between the February 8 soccer team of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Army soccer team.

It ended 1:0 in favour of the host team.

July 9

•A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Marin Yotov, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 10

•A delegation of Japanese women of cultural circles headed by Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist Member of the House of Councilors, Representative Member of the Action Committee of the Japan Women's Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and representative of the Society for Solidarity with Korean Women, arrived in Pyongyang.

•A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Abdel Hameed Salleh, Controller of the People's Assembly, arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

•The President of the United Arab Emirates in his recent talk with a reporter condemned the U.S. military interventionist manoeuvres against the Arab Gulf area.

•The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Union made public an appeal, expressing full solidarity with the African people's struggle for political and economic independence.

•The Indian government has nationalized the biggest automobile company. A law was published in Iran on founding local company.

•A joint session of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Iranian Communist Party and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and other relevant government was held.

•The Kuwaiti government fully nationalized the Kuwait petroleum transport company.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Shuppan Kikosha, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 5451-4. Permission is free to reproduce any articles or materials The People's Korea. Postage: 160 yen (80 cents)